

**CORRECTION TO MOULDS, M. S., 1986, 'THE HAWK MOTHS
(LEPIDOPTERA: SPHINGIDAE) OF CHRISTMAS ISLAND,
INDIAN OCEAN'**

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In my paper on the hawk moths of Christmas Island (Moulds, 1986) the specimens identified as *Hippotion velox* (F.) do, in fact, belong to *Hippotion swinhoei* (Moore) and should go under that name.

Dr J. C. E. Riotte has kindly brought to my attention two papers concerning *H. swinhoei* from Christmas Island that I had overlooked. Clark (1923) named *H. noel* from two specimens taken on Christmas Island. Riotte (1977) showed that *H. noel* Clark is a junior synonym of *H. swinhoei*. Only *H. swinhoei* is known from Christmas Island and all Christmas Island specimens previously assigned to *H. velox* should be called *H. swinhoei*. My key to last instar larvae will almost certainly continue to function as a means of identifying *H. swinhoei* larvae by substituting this name for *H. velox*.

References

- Clark, B. J., 1923. Thirty-three new Sphingidae. *Proc. New England zool. Club* 8: 47-77.
 Moulds, M. S., 1986. The hawk moths (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae) of Christmas Island, Indian Ocean. *Aust. ent. Mag.* 13(3, 4): 37-40.
 Riotte, J. C. E., 1977. Zur Synonymie von *Hippotion velox* und *Hippotion swinhoei* (Lep., Sphingidae). *Ent. Z. Frankf. a. M.* 87(8): 77-84.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

Venoms of the Hymenoptera: biochemical, pharmacological and behavioural aspects edited by Tom Pick. 1986. Academic Press, London. (Academic Press Australia, 30-32 Sidmore St, Marrickville, N.S.W. 2204). xi, 570 pages, illust. Price US\$92 (cloth), US\$49.95 (paperback).

Since the mid-1960s knowledge concerning Hymenoptera venoms has far exceeded that of the preceding period in history. This book summarises and updates our research in this field.

The book is divided into 10 chapters written by 8 authors recognised worldwide as authorities in this field. Subjects covered include morphology of the venom apparatus, methods of venom collection, stinging behaviour, chemistry and pharmacology of wasp, bee and ant venoms, and allergy to Hymenoptera venoms. Each chapter not only provides extensive documentation of current knowledge but includes a comprehensive list of primary literature. The index to the book covers 24 pages.

For the Hymenopterist the book is an essential reference. As the Preface states the information contained in it "will be important not only to experimental entomologists and behaviourists . . . but also to physiologists and pharmacologists interested in allergy and neurotoxicology, to biochemists interested in natural products, and to researchers involved in the development of neuropharmacological drugs and new classes of pesticides."

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENT

Advances in insect physiology, Volume 18. December, 1985. Academic Press, Orlando (Academic Press Australia, 30-32 Sidmore St, Marrickville, N.S.W. 2204). vii, 445 pages, illustr. Price US\$79.50/£65.00.

Six important papers are included in this latest volume. They cover a wide spectrum of insect physiology, i.e. ant pheromones, insect walking, cyclic nucleotide metabolism and physiology of *Drosophila*, Lepidoptera colour patterns, nonspiking interneurons and motor control in insects, and structure and regulation of the corpus allatum. The nine authors are all prominent in their fields.

These review papers are essential reading for anyone seriously interested in these fields. The importance of this Series as a whole is revealed by the subject titles included in the "Cumulative List of Chapter Titles" given at the back of each volume. If you have not examined a recent volume you should do so.

BOOK REVIEW

A colour atlas of insect tissues via the flea by Miriam Rothschild, Yosef Schlein and Susumo Ito. 1986. Wolfe Scientific Ltd, 3 Conway St, London W1P 6HE. 179 pages containing 281 colour and b. & w. photographs. ISBN 0 7234 0891 2. Rec. Australian price \$112.00.

This remarkable book is one that I believe deserves wide publicity amongst entomologists and entomological students. It is basically a collection of colour light microscope photographs which illustrate the principal internal organs of an insect. Some line drawings and electron micrographs are also included.

The flea has been selected to illustrate insect structure because the internal anatomy is simple and generalised, and provides an excellent vehicle for the study of many other insects. Structures not found in the flea, or which may be difficult to visualise, are discussed and illustrated in an appendix. There is also a comprehensive index.

In the Preface the authors write that the book is, amongst other things, '... aimed at avoiding the confusion we ourselves experienced when first examining the internal organs of insects and were faced with interpreting sections of their tissues.' Although the book is designed primarily for students and workers who are dealing for the first time with the internal organs of an insect, this outstanding atlas will also provide practical reference for entomologists, zoologists and researchers in any field concerned with insect vectors.

The photographs included provide a comprehensive coverage and obviously have been carefully chosen. It is well bound and well printed. A copy should at least be in the library of every university and research institute concerned with insects. I have no idea how long stocks will last but I would order now—there is no substitute!

C. HOLMES